

Forty Soldiers Indicted for Houston Riots

Negroes Charged With Murder, Though Command Leaves City

County Prosecutor Demands Civil Trials

Indignant Because 34 Men Captured Were Removed by U. S. Officers

HOUSTON, Tex., Aug. 25.—Indictments charging murder against the thirty-four negro troopers of the 24th Infantry who had been arrested by civil authorities, and six others still at large, were returned by the Harris County grand jury to-day, after the prisoners, together with all other members of the regiment, were transferred to Columbus, N. M.

As soon as it became generally known that the negroes who participated in Thursday night's riots, in which seventeen persons were killed, had been turned over to army authorities the grand jury acted.

County officials expressed resentment that the men should have been taken from their authority.

Civil Trial Demanded

"The fact that they were removed to Columbus does not mean that we will not ultimately take a hand in the punishment of the negro soldiers," said District Attorney John H. Crocker.

"In my opinion, the court martial which will be given by the military authorities does not abrogate the right to trial by the civil authorities. Those who escape punishment in the military court will be prosecuted in the courts of this county."

A feeling of relief mingled with sadness swayed the crowds in downtown Houston to-day. There was relief that the tragedy had passed without any darkening sequel, and sadness because every hour brought grim reminders of Thursday night's horror, in the passage of funeral corteges.

Tribute to Slain Officer

Thousands paid special tribute to Captain J. W. Mattes when his casket, placed on a truck and mantled by the colors, was taken to the station to be sent to Chicago. Captain Mattes was shot down as he approached the scene of the disturbance in a police officer's automobile.

Indications are that there will be no more deaths as a result of the shooting, and that the total casualties will stand at twenty-one killed, seven wounded and twenty-one wounded. Two remain lost, and a third must have a leg taken off.

Colonel George O. Cress, inspector general of the Southern Department, arrived to-day and began to assemble

data on the shooting. He visited Brigadier General John A. Hulen, of the Texas National Guard, District Attorney Crocker, the Chief of Police, Sheriff Crocker and other authorities. Mr. Crocker turned over to him the statements of captured negro soldiers that Sergeant Vida Henry, who was killed, was the ringleader and organizer of the raiding expedition.

A tour of the city and conferences with General Hulen and others quickly convinced General Bell that the additional troops rushed here from Fort Sam Houston, at San Antonio, and Fort Crockett, at Galveston, were no longer needed. They were sent back to their stations this afternoon.

Negro Problem Puzzle to Army

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.—It is premature to say that the lawlessness of the negro regulars at Houston, Tex., will lead to a change in the War Department's plans for training the negro draft troops and National Guardsmen at the same cantonments with the white soldiers in the South. It is known, however, that no problem connected with the system of cantonments and the National Army has given the officials greater concern and anxiety than the race question.

There are two sets of opinion in the War Department concerning the probable number of negro troops to be drafted in the South. Some authorities believe the ratio will be forty-seven Southern negroes to fifty-three Southern whites. Other officials think that owing to the prevalence of diseases among negroes, the proportion of blacks will be considerably smaller. But in any event, the number will be sufficient to create a problem that the government must deal with, and dispassionate students of the situation believe the nation will have an opportunity to make great strides toward a solution of the entire race problem if the government solves the lesser problem of training the negro troops.

One of the principal reasons for the decision of the War Department to place the negroes in Southern cantonments was said to-day to be the fact that most of the colored men who are being drafted are ignorant, undisciplined, and in need of the restraining presence of white troops. They would be unwieldy, it was thought, with colored officers, and will be trained by white soldiers.

It is believed that the incidents at Houston have crystallized sentiment in many Southern communities against the sending of negro troops to their neighborhood, and if no change is made in the War Department's plans for placing all the negro soldiers in the South, the Southern Senators and Representatives in Congress are expected to demand that such measures shall be taken as to guarantee the localities where the blacks are trained against such occurrences as those at Houston.

So far as is known no Northern Western community had asked the War Department to send negro troops to it, and there is a belief that they are not desired in either the North nor the West. One argument advanced in favor of training the negroes in the South is that the negroes brought up in the South know the conditions there, and are not as a rule inclined toward giving the whites undue trouble, difficulties with the blacks usually arising from the acts of individuals. Some apprehension is felt among Southerners over the manner in which Northern negroes will conduct themselves.

Liquor Is Blamed For Houston Rising

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.—Representative William Schley Howard, of Georgia, who has held several conferences with War Department officials on the subject of training drafted

negroes in the South, dictated the following statement to-day:

"Of course the Houston, Tex., mutiny is deplorable, and I have very grave suspicions that in this particular instance the investigation will disclose that it was attributable to a very mean grade of liquor overindulged in by negro soldiers."

"The mobilization of large numbers of negroes for military purposes, undisciplined, untrained, and in a large measure uneducated, without proper restraining influence will be a menace to any community, North or South; but we must not lose sight of the fact that the negro is an American citizen, and the most that any man can give to his country is his life, and that if properly handled, properly disciplined and properly trained they will make good soldiers."

"The question involved at this time and of paramount importance is purely a racial one. There is no distinction between the attitude of the people of the North and South when this comes down to a rock bottom proposition. The people in one section may make all this of water, but for obvious reasons to this race, but when it comes to a question of daily and intimate association the sections are identical in their disposition."

"I would suggest as one remedy for the prevention of a repetition of any outbreak such as has occurred at Houston that trusted white officers during the period of training be put in charge of all munitions, side arms and other instruments of war that may be used by the troops, in case of mutiny or riot. This I think imperative."

"Ultimately, for the avoidance of friction between the police authorities and the Federal soldiers there should be absolute cooperation to the extent of state and municipal authorities, permitting the provost duties being performed by white soldiers, as invariably an attempt by a municipal officer to arrest a soldier in uniform brings about trouble."

"I anticipate no further trouble with these troops, as the Houston riot will certainly awaken our most efficient War Board to the urgent necessity of handling the mobilization of these troops with great caution and circumspection."

Other Negro Troops Moved

24th Infantry Ordered to Leave Deming, N. M., to Prevent Clash

DEMING, N. M., Aug. 25.—To avoid disturbances which appeared imminent, preparations were made to-day to transfer the battalion of the 24th United States Infantry (negro), stationed here, back to its former station at Columbus, N. M.

The decision was reached by military authorities as a result of threats by negro soldiers and townspeople and the beating of an automobile driver last night, alleged to have been the act of negro soldiers.

The Weather Report

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.—The weather has cleared in eastern districts and practically no rain fell in any part of the country, except locally in the lower Lake region, Florida and along the coast. There has been a change to cooler weather over the lower Lake region, the Ohio Valley and the Middle Atlantic States, and it is warmer in the upper Lake region, the upper Mississippi and upper Missouri valleys.

Continued fair weather is indicated for all parts of the Washington District Sunday and Monday. Low temperatures will continue in eastern districts Sunday and Monday, and the temperature will rise slowly in the Lake region and the Ohio Valley.

Forecasts for Special Localities.—North New England: Partly cloudy and cooler to-day; Monday fair; South New England: Fair to-day and Monday; somewhat cooler Monday.

East New York: Fair to-day, somewhat cooler to-morrow; Monday fair.

New Jersey: East Pennsylvania: Fair and somewhat cooler to-day; Monday fair.

West Pennsylvania: West New York: Fair, continued cool to-day; Monday partly cloudy and somewhat warmer.

Enemies Within

Societies, Listing Respectable Names, Aid Publications in Spreading Anti-American Propaganda

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WORKING right alongside of and cooperating with the anarchist, socialist, I. W. W., foreign language and other newspapers and magazines that have set themselves to hinder the work of the government in prosecuting the war and to arouse revolutionary sentiment, are numerous societies, associations, groups of men and women and individuals, all flooding the country with a literature of disaffection.

Some of these organizations have the names of eminently respectable people on their lists of organizers, people who, one must believe, are animated by no thought of un-Americanism and have no anti-patriotic motives. For example, there is the American Union Against Militarism. One finds among its officers and committees a large proportion of men and women of high standing, but one finds also Max Eastman, Scott Nearing and Crystal Eastman, and one finds that the work of this body is being done by the revolutionaries and the literature is being sent out by them.

Apparently certain high-minded persons have lent their names to what they believe to be a worthy cause, and then the revolutionaries and anarchists have stepped in and taken charge, and the propaganda done under a cloak of respectability is anti-patriotic, un-American and anarchistic.

For the high-minded of the American Union Against Militarism there was in the beginning a circular prepared by Crystal Eastman, which said of the American Union Against Militarism: "The organization is not in any way trying to obstruct the war, it expects to work in close cooperation with the Federal officials at Washington."

That certainly sounds all right. It could not offend the most intense patriot. But a little investigation would have shown the high-minded members of the American Union Against Militarism that their real cooperation was with Emma Goldman and Alexander Berkman.

Union Cooperates With Socialists

Pursuing the investigation a little further, it would have been discovered that the American Union Against Militarism cooperates with the National Socialist party, the Woman's Peace Party, the Federated Union for Democracy, the No-Conscription League and various other anti-conscription, un-American and anti-patriotic organizations.

Under a false cloak of patriotism and the pretence of cooperation with the government the real leaders of the American Union Against Militarism have let in a lot of well intentioned men and women to support anarchy, revolution and forcible resistance to the law in the most violent form in which those things are advocated in this country.

The No-Conscription League, with which the American Union Against Militarism announces officially that it cooperates, carries on its letter-heads the names of Leonard D. Abbott, secretary, and M. E. Fitzgerald, financial secretary, but its circular letters have been signed: "Cordially, Emma Goldman." One of the letters said:

"We are sure that you are interested in the anti-war agitation. You cannot fail to realize that the patriotic claptrap which is now propagated on such a huge scale by the press, the pulpit and the authorities only represents a desperate effort to blind the people to the real issues confronting them. The main issue now is the Prussianizing of America."

"Realizing this, we appeal to you for moral and financial support to enable us to carry on an effective campaign by meetings, manifestos and, above all, through the channels of 'Mother Earth' and 'The Blast.'"

"Mother Earth" is Emma Goldman's paper, while "The Blast" is edited by Alexander Berkman. They are two of the most indecent anarchist organs published in America. And that is the way the American Union Against Militarism "expects to work in close cooperation with the Federal officials at Washington."

Barely Stops Short Of Preaching Revolt

It is to be noted that Crystal Eastman and Lillian D. Wald, both of

2 Magistrates Appointed

Doyle and Clark Named for Queens by Mitchell

Mayor Mitchell yesterday appointed Thomas F. Doyle and Edward R. Clark as city magistrates in Queens Borough. Magistrate Doyle, who gets the full ten-year term, was appointed last May to succeed magistrate Joseph Fitch,

whom are officers of the American Union Against Militarism, are also officers of the Woman's Peace Party. There is close cooperation there, at any rate, while Mrs. Amos Pinchot and Mrs. James P. Warburton are officers of the Woman's Peace Party and Amos Pinchot and James P. Warburton are officers of the American Union Against Militarism.

The Woman's Peace Party publishes a fortnightly paper called "Four Lights, an Adventure in Internationalism." So far it has hesitated to counsel revolution, but that is as far as its hesitation has extended.

The Federated Union for Democracy, another of the organizations with which the American Union Against Militarism announces that it cooperates, publishes as its official organ the magazine "Facts," which, like "Four Lights," hesitates to counsel revolution in plain words, but has no hesitation in trying to inflame the people into revolution. This organization has on the list of its committee such fine old American names as Alex Schwarzenfeld, Fred Calola, Jacob Margulies, Bella Grelick, Emil Cohen, Joshua Kunitz and Rose Kunitz.

Government Opposers Flock to the Union

An organization of the same general character as the American Union Against Militarism, but more dangerous, for the reason that all classes of people opposed to the government appear to be very rapidly connecting themselves with it in the hope that it will be the great force to paralyze the activities of the government in the war, is the People's Council. It is supported by the German propaganda and every shade of anti-patriotic and un-American opinion, from the extreme anarchist type to the Woman's Peace Party. Its literature is being circulated from one end of the country to the other, and it seems to have back of it unlimited money resources, though it is constantly appealing for funds.

The People's Council came into existence at the Conference for Democracy and Terms of Peace held in New York May 30 and 31. The organization committee elected at that time included Max and Crystal Eastman—these two whose names are found in the lists of nearly every un-American and seditious movement started in the country. The secretaries chosen were Lilla Fay Secor, Rebecca Shelley and Elizabeth Freeman.

This organization does not pretend, as does the American Union Against Militarism, that it "expects to work in close cooperation with the Federal officials at Washington." It states expressly that its object is to control the government.

Seeks Sovereign Power In America

"The Assembly will make its own plans and address the government as a popular will like the Russian Council of Workmen and Soldiers," says the literature sent out.

And again, "We propose, therefore, that this conference commit itself to the immediate organization of a People's Council modeled after the Council of the Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates, which is the sovereign power in Russia to-day. It is hoped that our own People's Council will voice the peace will of America as unmistakably and effectively as the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates is speaking for Russia."

The people among whom it is hoped to find adherents are farmers' granges and unions, trade unions, socialist locals, branches of the Consumers' League, single tax leagues, peace societies, church and civic clubs, mothers' clubs, parents' and teachers' associations, etc. It states that it now has "thirty councils formed in Chicago, Salt Lake City, Philadelphia, San Francisco, St. Louis, Atlanta, Seattle, Montgomery, Detroit and other large cities. Forty other local councils under way. One million two hundred thousand Americans represented in these bodies. Six organizers covering as many sections of the country. Three hundred and seventy-eight local organizations directly affiliated with the People's Council of America."

who died. He now is given the full term of ten years to succeed Magistrate James J. Conway, whose term expired.

Magistrate Clark succeeds to the unexpired term of Magistrate Doyle. He was recommended by many lawyers in Kings and Queens County in the early part of 1916 for an appointment on the Court of Special Sessions, but he did not receive the appointment. He lives at 22 Union Avenue, Jamaica, is a graduate of the Brooklyn Law School, and was admitted to the bar in 1905.

Donnybrook Fair Fights Feature of Broadway Forum

Auditor's Eye Blackened; 2 Held at Friends of Irish Freedom Meeting

Attacks on England

Speakers Accuse Vigilantes of Being Pro-British

Four or five thousand persons had clustered about the Broadway forum of the Friends of Irish Freedom, at Thirty-seventh Street, last night, when Stephen W. Johnson climbed upon the soap box. Even if there were no vigilantes present, there was no dearth of ears acute for supposed treason, and Johnson had not proceeded far when a penetrating hiss arose.

It came from Henry T. Price, of 535 West 135th Street, president of the Price Trade Publishing Company.

"He's hissing the Constitution!" exclaimed Patrick J. Hoey, of Elmhurst, Queens, a vigilant listener, who stood at Mr. Price's elbow.

Mr. Price turned, and, seeing that the remark concerned him, planted his fist in one of the eyes that regarded him with suspicion. The crowd surged about him, and for a moment it looked like Donnybrook Fair, without the shilleahs. Then the police forged to the center of the disturbance and emerged with Mr. Price and Mr. Hoey.

Charges Against Prince

At the West Thirtieth Street station Hoey's undamaged eye snapped with violence as he preferred a charge of disorderly conduct against Price. It was in vain that the prisoner sought to explain that he had intended no insult to the Constitution and had not even heard the speaker refer to that document in fact. He thought that Johnson had finished speaking and that the proper time had come to hiss, he said. The lieutenant, after another look at Hoey's eye, refused to entertain a counter charge of disorderly conduct offered by Price, and the party started for night court.

The Friends of Irish Freedom meantime had gone merrily on with their programme, with the result that while Shaun Conway was speaking one of his alert audience loudly called for volunteers to help Lynch him. The only response was from Edward J. Falen, of 22 West Sixteenth Street, who directed two policemen to the inter-ruler.

He, too, was taken to the night

court, having given his name at the police station as "John Doe, age over twenty-one; home, New York; occupation, probably none."

Defends Loyalty of Irish.

Johnson declared that the Irish were loyal Americans and were insulted by the accusations of the vigilantes, "the so-called patriots." He mentioned John Hehir, who was fined fifteen dollars by Magistrate Simms following a fracas in which the American flag was flung on the street and torn.

"Since that time," said the speaker, "a man who was present at the meeting has admitted that he and not Hehir was guilty of the offense charged. The whole trouble was caused by the presence of a woman who carried a British flag in her left hand and a small American flag in her right. The American flag she dropped to the pavement herself and the man who carried it was ward in defense of Hehir said that he had picked it up after accidentally stepping on it."

Johnson expressed the opinion that the flag episode and the arrest of Hehir was part of a plot concocted by enemies of the Friends of Irish Freedom.

Girls Sell Copies of "Bull"

Young women dressed in white with sashes of green, white and orange silk, circulated among the crowd selling copies of "Bull," a publication which has been barred from the United States mail, and getting signatures to a petition to the President to use his influence in aid of Ireland.

"Frank O'Neill," who was introduced from the soapbox as "a seaman in the American navy," and whose uniform corroborated the statement, was the last speaker. After urging his hearers to enlist, the sailor announced that he had no admiration for the "nation that had oppressed the land of my forefathers," a statement which aroused more enthusiasm than his appeal for recruits.

A group of soldiers evinced keen interest in the reference to England which had brought applause from the crowd and its members were edging their way toward the soapbox with determined mien when policemen intervened. The soldiers declared their intention of reporting O'Neill to his commanding officer. According to the police the sailor's name is James H. W. O'Neill and he is attached to the gunnery instruction station in the Grand Central Terminal.

With three cheers for the Stars and Stripes and three more for "home rule and free Ireland," the meeting adjourned and traffic on Broadway was uninterrupted.

German Expert Held Here

Deutschland Engineer Under Charges in Baltimore

BALTIMORE, Aug. 25.—Gotthold Prusse, German submarine expert, who came to Baltimore on the first trip of the Deutschland, was arrested here yesterday on the charge of entering barred zones without a permit. He is being held pending action by the Department of Justice.

Prusse, who is a skilled engineer and inventor of submarine mechanism, did not return to Germany, but took a home in this city.

Many Teutons Give Financial Aid to People's Council

5,000 Germans Have Contributed to "Cause," Says Secretary

One-third of the contributors to the treasury of the People's Council, now engaged in urging peace, are of German origin, according to Miss Rebecca Shelly, financial secretary of the organization. Miss Shelly further states that the names of the largest contributors to the council's funds cannot be made public because of the desire of those contributors not to be known in the matter.

Miss Shelly's admission that Germans make up so large a part of the paying membership of the council—she said there are 5,000 who have contributed to "the cause"—was in reply to a question as to the accuracy of a report that one-half of those who pay are of German origin.

"I do not know whether these persons are citizens or not, but the names would indicate German origin," she said.

Names "Looked" German

This statement, made in the presence of Louis Weitzenkorn, acting press agent for the council, led that official to immediately challenge the accuracy of the financial secretary's statement.

"That isn't so," he said. "The trouble is Miss Shelly does not distinguish between German and Jewish names."

"That may be," retorted the secretary, "but they look German to me." Of the larger contributors to the fund Miss Shelly named two, stipulating that the names must not be published. One was the name of a woman widely known because of her prominence in fighting for labor. Until yesterday it was not suspected that she had any dread of publicity.

The other is the name of a woman whose husband is well known in politics and whose father is prominent in banking circles.

"They have asked that we do not give their names," said Miss Shelly. "Why, I do not know. It may be that they are just like a gentleman who came in here yesterday—a man from the Middle West. He gave a check, with the understanding that his name be not used."

"If you use my name," he said, "it means that I will be boycotted in my business, and my next check cannot be as large as this." I can appreciate his position."

"Is it true that the reason Minneapolis was selected for the conference you are about to hold was that it is the only place where you could get an official welcome?" was asked.

"Not exactly," she replied. "We might have gone to Cincinnati, but if we did the press would say that we were pro-German."

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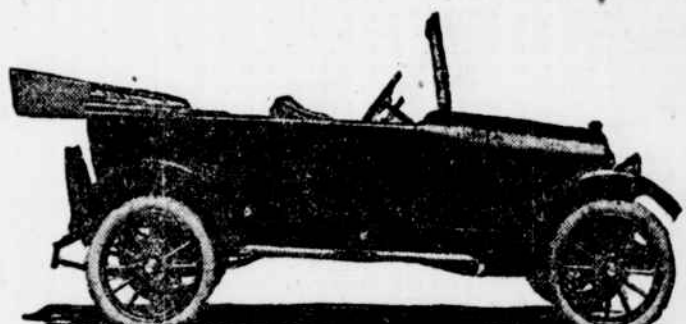
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